Detecting Copy Number Variations from Next-Generation Sequencing Data via a Bayesian Procedure

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 Sequencing Read Depths

Bayesian
 Procedure
 Model
 RJMCMC

NTUH data

 Sequencing Read Depths

Bayesian
 Procedure
 Model
 RJMCMC



- Copy Number Variations
- Sequencing Read Depths
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Copy number variations (CNVs) and human genetic diseases

- CNVs account for roughly 12% of the human genome
- Down syndrome: a genetic disorder caused by the presence of a third copy of chromosome 21
- Mental disorders, including autism, schizophrenia: about 1% with rare DNA deletions in chromosome 15q13.3, 16p11.2, or 1q21.1

Breast cancer: 20-30% with HER-2 gene amplification and over-expression

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Array-based comparative genome hybridization (array-CGH)

Detecting CNVs



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Detecting CNVs

Spotted oligonucleotides on Affymetrix SNP arrays



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Limitations of hybridizationbased microarray approaches

- Hybridization-based microarray approaches: array-CGH and SNP arrays
- Microarrays are limited to
 - detecting copy-number differences of sequences present in the reference assembly used to design the probes,
 - provide no information on the location of duplicated copies,
 - are generally unable to resolve breakpoints at the single-base-pair level

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Sequencing-based computational approaches

- The advent of next-generation
 sequencing (NGS) technologies promises
 to revolutionize copy number variation
 (CNV).
- NGS approaches can map CNVs with much greater accuracy than hybridization-based microarray approaches.

However, NGS approaches present substantial computational and bioinformatics challenges.

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Sequencing-based computational approaches

- There are four general types of NGS
 strategy, all of which focus on mapping
 sequence reads to the reference genome
 and subsequently identifying CNVs:
 - read-pair (paired-end reads),
 - read-depth,
 - split-read,
 - sequence assembly.

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A A G C T T G C A T T A G C A T T A





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2. Split



C ₁ *=2	C ₂ *=3

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3. Trifid





4. Boundary Change



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- Silver-Russell syndrome: a growth disorder, have a small, triangular face with distinctive facial features
- Illumina/Solexa (NGS technology)
- Targeted exon region (protein coding regions)
- Chromosome 7
- 32387 windows

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Sample 2:



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Sample 1 vs. 2:



Deletion

Normal

Duplication

Thank you

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